



## Fact Sheet:



# Environmental Prevention

### Overview

Environmental prevention actions alter settings and conditions where alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) are related to problem behaviors in the general population. Since the late 1980's, the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) has sponsored research and development of this approach, which now has growing national support.

Environmental prevention is related to systems theory. It engages interdependent elements and their dynamic relationships, rather than focusing on isolated, individual parts of a whole.

Environmental prevention's goal is to reduce economic, interpersonal, and social costs imposed on a community, neighborhood, organization, family, or employer due to both direct and collateral problems related to ATOD.

### Prevention

ATOD prevention is defined as strategies, programs, and initiatives which reduce both direct and indirect adverse personal, social, health, and economic consequences resulting from problematic ATOD availability, manufacture, distribution, promotion, sales, and use.

ATOD prevention promotes safe and healthy behaviors and environments for individuals, families and communities.

### Process

Environmental prevention develops and/or modifies written and unwritten community standards, codes, practices, and norms, thereby reducing the frequency and severity of ATOD problems. This involves cooperative efforts to develop support for solutions, formal adoption of plans, and follow-through to assure that the changes become sustained community norms.

Going beyond traditional individual-based ATOD prevention depends on generating a common interest in having a healthy, safe, and less costly community. This draws together prevention work within fields such as education, medicine, social services, and law enforcement, which focuses primarily on specific individuals. In the private sector, environmental prevention is part of ATOD-free workplace policies.

Environmental strategies apply to specific places (problem alcohol outlets, public areas, the workplace, shopping areas, and housing areas) or events, (graduation parties, sporting events, concerts, and street fairs). The focus here is on measurable ATOD-related problems such as drug dealing, police incidents, loitering, violence, and public drinking that impose risk, cost, or poor quality of life on the public.

Environmental prevention operates with, and through, three interacting parties who have responsibility for these places and events:

1. Owner-manager of the property having direct/legal responsibility for what occurs at a place or event.
2. Occupants-neighbors-employees who are affected by, enable, confront or ignore the problem.
3. Officials-managers who have oversight/responsibility for health, safety, economic and social issues of the setting.

Successful environmental prevention requires a clearly defined purpose that evolves from local assessment of problems. This unifying purpose carries participants past challenges posed from interests benefiting from the current ATOD status quo. Participants must assure that the changes attained are supported, enforced and sustained.

Environmental prevention shares common ground with the public health model, which describes problems in terms of relationships among:

1. The agent: ATOD which is capable of causing individual, social or economic harm
2. The host: current, former, or potential ATOD consumer(s)
3. The environment: the settings in which hosts and agents interact

### **Environmental Prevention Examples**

#### **Approaches to alcohol problems:**

- Ending sales before dark at public events
- Selling only single cup servings at public settings
- Quality Responsible Beverage Server training

- Refusing alcohol-funded sponsorship of community events
- Publicizing the use of cellular phones to notify police of suspected DUI's in progress
- Sober graduation events
- College campus alcohol policies for underage students
- Social norming and media awareness
- Employer alcohol policies to prevent use during the work day and on expense accounts
- No alcohol at employer-hosted social activities and employer-sponsored team events
- Community police compliance checks for illegal sales to underage persons
- Zoning and land use conditions
- Social host ordinances

#### **Approaches to illegal drugs:**

- Water lawns in parks during evening hours to preclude activity
- Lighting requirements outside alcohol outlets where drug dealing/use occurs
- Classical music on outdoor speakers where drug use/sale occurs
- Employer drug-free workplace policies and family Employee Assistance Program services
- Employer drug testing
- After school safe study rooms for grades K-12
- Colleges notify parents about their children's alcohol/drug offenses
- Train retailers about products they sell that have potential for inhalant abuse
- Compliance checks by underage youth for illegal tobacco sales

- Pharmacy practices to track prescriptions and identify abuse patterns
- Emergency room practices to identify, assess and refer ATOD-related injuries
- Community-Oriented Policing

Technical assistance is available through ADP's Community Prevention Institute, [www.ca-cpi.org](http://www.ca-cpi.org) and Prevention by Design, <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~pbd>.

The ADP Resource Center's Clearinghouse offers free printed materials that include environmental information at: [http://www.adp.ca.gov/RC/rc\\_catal.s.html](http://www.adp.ca.gov/RC/rc_catal.s.html). This includes publication #3501, "Environmental Approach to Community AOD Prevention."